



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

whether they have had any communication with the same. Should any suspicious cases of sickness be on board, the parties will be sent at once to the lazaretto, and the boat quarantined. Any captain of a vessel, any doctor, or health officer, who officially alters any facts regarding sickness on board any vessel, and the plague spreads in consequence of such neglect, the offending official will be punished by death. The circular further states, that if these boats continue to call at Spanish or Portuguese ports, an edict may be issued forbidding their landing at any of the French ports. These fishing boats are very numerous along the coast of this consular district, in the departments of Vendée, Loire Inférieure, Morbihan, and Finistère. At present there are not many merchant vessels coming from Spanish or Portuguese ports, partly owing to the fact that Nantes merchants fear the cargoes might not be permitted to land.

Respectfully, yours,

JOSEPH I. BRITTAIN.

*United States Consul at Nantes, France.*

Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

ITALY.

*Weekly report from Naples.*

NAPLES, ITALY, *September 30, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that for the week ended September 27, 1899, the following ship was inspected: On September 22 the steamship *Archimede* of the Italian General Navigation Company, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 879 steerage and 7 cabin passengers, and 947 pieces of small and 500 pieces of large baggage.

The case of suspected plague that was mentioned in my report of September 16, proved not to be plague. It seems that the Italian Government caused two medical officers to be sent to Asinara to investigate the case, and upon their report the quarantine officer who remanded the vessel to Asinara was dismissed.

On September 23, there arrived at Genoa, Italy, the steamship *Sirio*, from Buenos Ayres, with yellow fever on board. There were 5 deaths from this disease during the voyage. Several cases were found aboard upon the vessel's arrival at Genoa, whereupon the vessel was remanded to Asinara.

Respectfully, yours,

VICTOR G. HEISER,

*Assistant Surgeon U. S. M. H. S.*

The SURGEON GENERAL,

*U. S. Marine Hospital Service.*

JAPAN.

*Report of infectious disease.*

YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, *September 2, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to forward herewith, my report of infectious disease in Japan for period August 21 to August 31.

Of the cases of so-called cholera returned from Tokyo, it is in my opinion, more than doubtful whether a single one is genuine, similar returns having been made throughout the season, with no evident tendency to become epidemic manifesting itself.

Respectfully, yours,

STUART ELDRIDGE, M. D.,

*Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.*

The SURGEON GENERAL,

*U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.*